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At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, the price of this paper will be reduced, except at the discretion of the Editor, to one dollar per annum in advance, or two dollars per annum in arrears. The paper will be furnished to subscribers at the rate of one dollar per annum in advance, or two dollars per annum in arrears. The paper will be furnished to subscribers at the rate of one dollar per annum in advance, or two dollars per annum in arrears.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Congress assembled in Washington, on Monday, 7th inst. In the Senate, Gen. Samuel Smith, President pro tem. of that body, took the Chair; and after the list of members was called over, new members qualified, and some other incident business, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Andrew Stevenson was re-elected Speaker, receiving 152 votes; W. D. Martin 21, J. B. Sutherland 4, H. M. Storrs 4, J. W. Taylor 3, scattering 7; Messrs. Martin, Sutherland, Storrs, and Taylor, were not candidates. Mathew St. Clair Clark was re-elected Clerk, receiving 135 votes, Virgil Maxey 54, scattering 3. Benjamin Burch re-elected door-keeper; Overton Carr, assistant door-keeper; John O. Dunn, Sergeant at Arms.

From the United States Telegraph, Extra.

DECEMBER 8, 1829.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated to both Houses of Congress the following

MESSAGE.

It affords me pleasure to tender my friendly greetings to you on the occasion of your assembling at the Seat of Government, to enter upon the important duties to which you have been called by the voice of our countrymen. The task devolves on me, under a provision of the Constitution, to present to you, as the Federal Legislature of twenty-four sovereign States, and twelve millions of happy people, a view of our affairs; and to propose such measures as, in the discharge of my official functions, have suggested themselves as necessary to promote the objects of our Union.

In communicating with you for the first time, it is, to me, a source of unfeigned satisfaction, calling for mutual gratulation and devout thanks to a benign Providence, that we are at peace with all mankind; and that our country exhibits the most cheering evidence of general welfare and progressive improvement. Turning our eyes to other nations, our great desire is to see our brethren of the human race secured in the blessings enjoyed by ourselves, and advancing in knowledge, in freedom and in social happiness.

Our foreign relations, although in their general character pacific and friendly, present subjects of difference between us and other Powers, of deep interest, as well to the country at large as to many of our citizens. To effect an adjustment of these shall continue to be the object of my earnest endeavors; and notwithstanding the difficulties of the task, I do not allow myself to apprehend unfavorable results. Blessed as our country is with every thing which constitutes national strength, she is fully adequate to the maintenance of all her interests. In discharging the responsible trust confided to the executive in this respect, it is my settled purpose to ask nothing that is not clearly right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong; and I flatter myself, that, supported by the other branches of the Government, and by the intelligence and patriotism of the People, we shall be able, under the protection of Providence, to cause all our just rights to be respected.

Of the unsettled matters between the United States and other Powers, the most prominent are those which have, for years, been the subject of negotiation with England, France, and Spain. The late periods at which our Ministers to those Governments left the United States, render it impossible, at this early day, to inform you of what has been done on the subjects with which they have been respectively charged. Relying upon the justice of our views in relation to the points committed to negotiation, and the reciprocal good feeling which characterizes our intercourse with those nations, we have the best reason to hope for a satisfactory adjustment of existing differences.

With Great Britain, alike distinguished in peace and war, we may look forward to years of peaceful, honorable, and elevated competition. Every thing in the condition and history of the two nations, is calculated to inspire sentiments of mutual respect, and to carry conviction to the minds of both that it is their policy to preserve the most cordial relations. Such are my own views, and it is not to be doubted that such are also the prevailing sentiments of our constituents. Although neither time nor opportunity has been afforded for a full development of the policy which the present cabinet of Great Britain designs to pursue towards this country, I indulge the hope that it will be a just and pacific character, and if this anticipation be realized, we may look with confidence to a speedy and acceptable adjustment of our affairs.

Under the Convention for regulating the reference to arbitration of the disputed points of boundary under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, the proceedings have hitherto been conducted in that spirit of candor and liberality which ought ever to characterize the acts of sovereign States, seeking to adjust, by the most unexceptionable means, important and delicate subjects of contention. The first statements of the parties have been exchanged, and the final replication, on our part, is in a course of preparation. This subject has received the attention demanded by its great and peculiar importance to a patriotic member of this Confederacy. The exposition of our rights, already made, is such, as, from the high reputation of the commissioners by whom it has been prepared, we had a right to expect. Our interests at the court of the Sovereign, who has evinced his friendly disposition, by assuming the delicate task of arbitration, have been committed to a citizen of the State of Maine, whose character, talents, and intimate acquaintance with the subject, eminently qualify him for so responsible a trust. With full confidence in the justice of our cause, and in the probity, intelligence, and uncompromising independence of the illustrious arbitrator, we can have nothing to apprehend from the result.

From France, our ancient ally, we have a right to expect that justice which becomes the Sovereign of a powerful, intelligent, and magnanimous people. The beneficial effects produced by the commercial convention of 1822, limited as are its provisions, are too obvious not to make a salutary impression upon the minds of those who are charged with the administration of her Government. Should this result induce a disposition to embrace, to their full extent, the wholesome principles which constitute our commercial policy, our Minister to that Court will be found instructed to cherish such a disposition, and to aid in conducting it to useful practical conclusions. The claims of our citizens for depredations upon their property, long since committed under the authority, and in many instances, by the express direction of the then existing Government of France, remain unsatisfied; and must, therefore, continue to furnish a subject of unpleasant discussion, and possible collision, between the two Governments. I cherish, however, a lively hope, founded as well on the validity of those claims, and the established policy of all enlightened Governments, as on the known integrity of the French monarch, that the injurious delays of the past, will find redress in the equity of the future. Our Minister has been instructed to press these demands on the French Government, with all the earnestness which is called for by their importance and irreparable justice, and in a spirit that will evince the respect which is due to the feelings of those from whom the satisfaction is required.

Our Minister recently appointed to Spain has been authorized to assist in removing evils alike injurious to both countries, either by concluding a Commercial Convention upon liberal and reciprocal terms, or by urging the acceptance, in their full extent, of the mutually beneficial provisions of our navigation acts. He has been instructed to make a further appeal to the justice of Spain, in behalf of our citizens, for indemnity for spoliation upon our commerce, committed under her authority—an appeal which the pacific and liberal course observed on our part, and a due confidence in the honor of that Government, authorize us to expect will not be made in vain.

With other European Powers, our intercourse is on the most friendly footing. In Russia, placed by her territorial limits, extensive population, and great power, high in the rank of nations, the United States have always found a steadfast friend. Although her recent invasion of Turkey awakened a lively sympathy for those who were exposed to the desolations of war, we cannot but anticipate that the result will prove favorable to the cause of civilization, and to the progress of human happiness. The treaty of peace between these Powers having been ratified, we cannot be insensible to the great benefit to be derived to the commerce of the United States, from unlocking the navigation of the Black Sea—a free passage into which is secured to all merchant vessels bound to ports of Russia under a flag at peace with the Porte. This advantage, enjoyed upon condition, by most of the Powers of Europe, has hitherto been withheld from us. During the past summer an antecedent, but unsuccessful attempt to obtain it, was renewed, under circumstances which promised the most favorable results. Although these results have fortunately been thus in part attained, further facilities to the enjoyment of this new field for the enterprise of our citizens are, in my opinion, sufficiently desirable to insure to them our most zealous attention.

Our trade with Austria, although of secondary importance, has been gradually increasing, and is now so extended, as to deserve the fostering care of the Government. A negotiation, commenced and nearly completed with that Power, by the late Administration, has been consummated by a treaty of amity, navigation and commerce, which will be laid before the Senate.

During the recess of Congress, our diplomatic relations with Portugal have been resumed. The peculiar state of things in that country caused a suspension of the recognition of the Representative who presented himself, until an opportunity was had to obtain from our official organ there, information regarding the actual, and as far as practicable, prospective condition of the authority by which the representative in question was appointed. This information being received, the application of the established rule of our Government, in like cases, was no longer withheld.

Considerable advances have been made during the present year, in the adjustment of claims of our citizens upon Denmark, for spoliation; but all that we have a right to demand from that Government, in their behalf, has not yet been conceded. From the liberal footing, however, upon which the application of the claimants has been placed by the Government, together with the uniformly just and friendly disposition which has been evinced by his Danish Majesty, there is a reasonable ground to hope that this single subject of difference will speedily be removed.

Our relations with the Barbary Powers

continue, as they have long been, of the most favorable character. The policy of keeping an adequate force in the Mediterranean, as security for the continuance of this tranquility, will be persevered in, as well as a similar one for the protection of our commerce and fisheries in the Pacific.

The Southern Republics, of our own hemisphere, have not yet realized all the advantages for which they have been so long struggling. We trust, however, that the day is not distant, when the restoration of peace and internal quiet, under permanent systems of government, securing the liberty, and promoting the happiness of the citizens, will crown, with complete success, their long and arduous efforts in the cause of self government, and enable us to salute them as friendly rivals in all that is truly great and glorious.

The recent invasion of Mexico, and the effect thereby produced upon her domestic policy, must have a controlling influence upon the great question of South American emancipation. We have seen the fell spirit of civil dissension rebuked, and, perhaps, for ever stifled in that republic, by the love of independence. If it be true, as appearances strongly indicate, that the spirit of Independence is the master spirit, and if a corresponding sentiment prevails in the other States, this devotion to liberty cannot be without a proper effect upon the councils of the mother country. The adoption by Spain, of a pacific policy towards her former Colonies—an event consoling to humanity, and a blessing to the world, in which she herself cannot fail largely to participate—may be most reasonably expected.

The claims of our citizens upon the South American Governments, generally, are in a train of settlement; while the principal part of those upon Brazil have been adjusted, and a Decree in Council, ordering bonds to be issued by the Minister of the Treasury for their amount, has received the sanction of his Imperial Majesty. This event, together with the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty negotiated and concluded in 1828, happily terminates all serious causes of difference with that Power.

Measures have been taken to place our commercial relations with Peru upon a better footing than that upon which they have hitherto rested; and it may be a proper disposition on the part of that Government, important benefits may be secured to both countries.

Deeply interested as we are in the prosperity of our sister republics, and more particularly in that of our immediate neighbor, it would be most gratifying to me, were I permitted to say that the treatment which we have received at her hands has been as universally friendly as the early and constant solicitude manifested by the United States for her success, gave us a right to expect. But it becomes my duty to inform you that prejudices, long indulged by a portion of the inhabitants of Mexico, against the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States, have had an unfortunate influence upon the affairs of the two countries, and have diminished that usefulness to his own which was justly to be expected from his talents and zeal. To this cause, in a great degree, is to be imputed the failure of several measures equally interesting to both parties; but particularly that of the Mexican Government to ratify a Treaty negotiated and concluded in its own capital and under its own eye. Under these circumstances, it appeared expedient to give to Mr. Poinsett the option either to return or not, as, in his judgment, the interest of his country might require, and his reactions to that end were prepared; but, before they could be despatched, a communication was received from the Government of Mexico, through its Charge d' Affaires here, requesting the recall of our Minister. This was promptly complied with; and a Representative of a rank corresponding with that of the Mexican diplomatic Agent near this Government was appointed. Our conduct towards that Republic has been uniformly of the most friendly character; and having thus removed the only alleged obstacle to harmonious intercourse, I cannot but hope that an advantageous change will occur in our affairs.

In justice to Mr. Poinsett, it is proper to say, that my immediate compliance with the application for his recall, and the appointment of a successor, are not to be ascribed to any evidence that the imputation of an improper interference by him, in the local politics of Mexico, was well founded; nor to a want of confidence in his talents or integrity; and to add, that the truth of that charge has never been affirmed by the Federal Government of Mexico, in its communications with this.

I consider it one of the most urgent of my duties to bring to your attention the propriety of amending that part of our

Constitution which relates to the election of President and Vice President. Our system of government was, by its framers, deemed an experiment; and they, therefore, consistently provided a mode of remedying its defects.

To the People belongs the right of electing their Chief Magistrate; it was never designed that their choice should, in any case, be defeated, either by the intervention of electoral colleges, or by the agency confided, under certain contingencies, to the House of Representatives. Experience proves, that, in proportion as agents to execute the will of the People are multiplied, there is danger of their wishes being frustrated. Some may be unfaithful; all are liable to err. So far, therefore, as the People can, with convenience, speak, it is safer for them to express their own will.

The number of aspirants to the Presidency, and the diversity of the interests which may influence their claims, leave little reason to expect a choice in the first instance; and, in that event, the election must devolve on the House of Representatives, where, it is obvious, the will of the People may not be always ascertained, or, if ascertained, may not be regarded. From the mode of voting by States, the choice is to be made by twenty-four votes; and it may often occur, that one of these may be controlled by an individual Representative. Honors and offices are at the disposal of the successful candidate. Repeated ballottings may make it appear that a single individual holds the cast in his hand. May he not be tempted to assume his reward? But even without corruption—supposing the probity of the Representative to be proof against the powerful motives by which he may be assailed—the will of the People is still constantly liable to be misrepresented. One may err from ignorance of the wishes of his constituents; another, from a conviction that it is his duty to be governed by his own judgment of the fitness of the candidates; finally, although all were infinitely honest—all accurately informed of the wishes of their constituents—yet, under the present mode of election, a minority may often elect the President; and when this happens, it may reasonably be expected that efforts will be made on the part of the majority, to rectify this injurious operation of their institutions. But although no evil of this character should result from such a perversion of the first principle of our system—that the majority is to govern—it must be very certain that a President elected by a minority, cannot enjoy the confidence necessary to the successful discharge of his duties.

In this, as in all other matters of public concern, policy requires that as few impediments as possible should exist to the free operation of the public will. Let us, then, endeavor so to amend our system that the office of Chief Magistrate may not be conferred upon any citizen but in pursuance of a fair expression of the will of the majority.

I would therefore recommend such an amendment of the Constitution as may remove all intermediate agency in the election of President and Vice President. The mode may be so regulated as to preserve to each State its present relative weight in the election; and a failure in the first attempt may be provided for, by confining the second to a choice between the two highest candidates. In connection with such an amendment, it would seem advisable to limit the service of the Chief Magistrate to a single term, of either four or six years. If, however, it should not be adopted, it is worthy of consideration whether a provision disqualifying for office the Representatives in Congress on whom such an election may have devolved, would not be proper.

While members of Congress can be constitutionally appointed to office of trust and profit, it will be the practice, even under the most conscientious adherence to duty, to select them for such stations as they are believed to be better qualified to fill than other citizens; but the purity of our Government would doubtless be promoted by their exclusion from all appointments in the gift of the President in whose election they may have been officially concerned. The nature of the judicial office, and the necessity of securing in the Cabinet and in diplomatic stations of the highest rank, the best talents and political experience, should, perhaps, except these from the exclusion.

There are perhaps few men who can, for any great length of time, enjoy Office and power, without being more or less under the influence of feelings unfavorable to a faithful discharge of their public duties. Their integrity may be proof against improper considerations immediately addressed to themselves, but they are apt to acquire a habit of looking with indifference upon the public interests, and

of tolerating conduct from which an unpractised man would revolt. Office is considered as a species of property; and Government, rather as a means of promoting individual interests, than as an instrument created solely for the service of the People. Corruption in some, and in others a perversion of correct feelings and principles, divert Government from its legitimate ends, and make it an engine for the support of the few at the expense of the many. The duties of all public officers are, or, at least, admit of being made so plain and simple, that men of intelligence may readily qualify themselves for their performance; and I cannot but believe that more is lost by the long continuance of men in office than is generally to be gained by their experience. I submit, therefore, to your consideration, whether the efficiency of the Government would not be promoted, and official industry and integrity better secured, by a general extension of the law which limits appointments to four years.

In a country where offices are created solely for the benefit of the People, no one man has any more intrinsic right to official station than another. Offices were not established to give support to particular men at the public expense. No individual wrong is therefore done by removal, since neither appointment nor continuance in office, is matter of right. The incumbent becomes an officer with a view to public benefits; if these call for his removal, they are not to be sacrificed to private interests. It is the People, and they alone, who have a right to complain, when a bad officer is substituted for a good one. He who is removed has the same means of obtaining a living that are enjoyed by the millions who never held office. The proposed limitation would destroy the idea of property now so generally connected with official station; and although individual distress may be sometimes produced, it would, by promoting that rotation which constitutes a leading principle in the republican creed, give healthful action to the system.

No very considerable change has occurred during the recess of Congress, in the condition of either our Agriculture, Commerce, or Manufactures. The operation of the Tariff has not proved so injurious to the two former, nor as beneficial to the latter, as was anticipated. Importations of foreign goods have not been sensibly diminished; while domestic competition, under an excessive exemption, has increased the production much beyond the demand for home consumption. The consequences have been low prices, temporary embarrassment, and partial loss. That such of our manufacturing establishments as are based upon capital, and are prudently managed, will survive the shock, and be ultimately profitable, there is no good reason to doubt.

To regulate its conduct, so as to promote equally the prosperity of these three cardinal interests is one of the most difficult tasks of Government; and it may be regretted that the complicated restrictions which now embarrass the intercourse of nations, could not by common consent be abolished, and commerce allowed to flow in those channels to which individual enterprise—always its surest guide—might direct it. But we must ever expect selfish legislation in other nations, and are therefore compelled to adapt our own to their regulations, in the manner best calculated to avoid serious injury, and to harmonize the conflicting interests of our agriculture, our commerce, and our manufactures. Under these impressions, I invite your attention to the existing Tariff, believing that some of its provisions require modification.

The general rule to be applied in graduating the duties upon articles of foreign growth or manufacture, is that which will place our own in fair competition with those of other countries; and the inducements to advance even a step beyond this point, are controlling in regard to those articles which are of primary necessity in time of war. When we reflect upon the difficulty and delicacy of this operation, it is important that it should never be attempted but with the utmost caution. Frequent legislation in regard to any branch of industry affecting its value, and by which its capital may be transferred to new channels, must always be productive of hazardous speculation and loss.

In deliberating, therefore, on these interesting subjects, local feelings and prejudices should be merged in the patriotic determination to promote the great interests of the whole. All attempts to connect them with the party conflicts of the day, are necessarily injurious, and should be discountenanced. Our action upon them should be under the control of higher and purer motives. Legislation, subjected to such influences, can never be just, and will not long retain the sanction of a People whose eyes are turned to

not bounded by sectional limits nor impenetrable to that spirit of concession and forbearance, which gave life to our political compact, and still sustains it. Discarding all calculations of political ascendancy, the North, the South, the East, and the West, should unite in diminishing any burthen, of which either may justly complain.

The agricultural interest of our country is so essentially connected with every other, and so superior in importance to them all, that it is scarcely necessary to invite to it your particular attention. It is principally as manufactures and commerce tend to increase the value of agricultural productions; and to extend their application to the wants and comforts of society, that they deserve the fostering care of Government.

Looking forward to the period, not far distant, when a sinking fund will no longer be required, the duties on those articles of importation which cannot come in competition with our own productions, are the first that should engage the attention of Congress in the modification of the tariff. Of these tea and coffee are the most prominent, as they enter largely into the consumption of the country, and have become articles of necessity to all classes. A reduction, therefore, of the existing duties, will be felt as a common benefit; but, like all other legislation connected with commerce, to be efficacious, and not injurious, it should be gradual and certain.

The public prosperity is evinced in the increased revenue arising from the sales of the public lands, and in the steady maintenance of that produced by imposts and tonnage, notwithstanding the additional duties imposed by the act of 19th May, 1828, and the unusual importations in the early part of that year.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1829, was five millions nine hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty one cents. The receipts of the current year are estimated at twenty-four millions six hundred and two thousand two hundred and thirty dollars; and the expenditures for the same time at twenty-six millions one hundred and sixty-four thousand two hundred and ninety-five dollars; leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January next, of four millions four hundred and ten thousand and seventy dollars and eighty one cents.

There will have been paid, on account of the public debt, during the present year, the sum of twelve millions four hundred and five thousand five dollars and eighty cents; reducing the whole debt of the government, on the first of January next, to forty-eight millions five hundred and sixty-five thousand four hundred and six dollars and fifty cents, including seven millions of five per cent stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States. The payment on account of the public debt, made on the first of July last, was eight millions seven hundred and fifteen thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty seven cents. It was apprehended that the sudden withdrawal of so large a sum from the banks in which it was deposited, at a time of unusual pressure in the money market might cause much injury to the interests dependent on bank accommodations. But this evil was wholly averted by an early anticipation of it at the Treasury, aided by the judicious arrangements of the officers of the Bank of the United States.

This state of the finances exhibits the resources of the nation in an aspect highly flattering to its industry, and auspicious of the ability of Government in a very short time, to extinguish the public debt. Our population will then be relieved of its present burthens; and will find not only new motives to patriotic affection, but additional means for the display of individual enterprise. The fiscal power of the States will also be increased, and may be more extensively exerted in favor of education and other public objects; while ample means will remain in the Federal Government to promote the general well in all the modes permitted to its authority.

After the extinction of the public debt, it is not probable that any adjustment of the tariff, upon principles satisfactory to the People of the Union, will, until a remote period if ever, leave the Government without a considerable surplus in the Treasury, beyond what may be required for its current service. As then the period approaches when the application of the revenue to the payment of debt will cease, the disposition of the surplus will present a subject for the serious deliberation of Congress; and it may be fortunate for the country that it is yet to be decided. Considered in connexion with the difficulties which have heretofore attended appropriations for purposes of internal improvement, and with those which this experience tells us will certainly arise, whenever power over such subjects may be exercised by the General Government, it is hoped that it may lead to the adoption of some plan which will reconcile the diversified interests of the States, and strengthen the bonds which unite them. Every member of the Union, in peace and in war, will be benefited by the improvement of

inland navigation and the construction of highways in the several States.

Let us then endeavor to attain this benefit in a mode which will be satisfactory to all. That heretofore adopted has, by many of our fellow-citizens, been deprecated as an infraction of the Constitution, while by others it has been viewed as inexpedient. All feel that it has been employed at the expense of harmony in the legislative councils.

To avoid these evils, it appears to me that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its apportionment among the several States according to their ratio of representation; and should this measure not be found warranted by the Constitution, that it would be expedient to propose to the States an amendment authorizing it. I regard an appeal to the source of power, in cases of real doubt, and where its exercise is deemed indispensable to the general welfare, as among the most sacred of all our obligations. Upon this country, more than any other, has, in the providence of God, been cast the special guardianship of the great principle of adherence to written constitutions. If it fail here, all hope in regard to it will be extinguished. That this was intended to be a Government of limited and specific, and not general powers, must be admitted by all; and it is our duty to preserve for it the character intended by its framers. If experience points out the necessity for an enlargement of these powers, let us apply for it to those for whose benefit it is to be exercised; and not undermine the whole system by a resort to overstrained constructions. The scheme has worked well. It has exceeded the hopes of those who devised it, and become an object of admiration to the world. We are responsible to our country, and to the glorious cause of self-government, for the preservation of so great a good. The great mass of legislation relating to our internal affairs, was intended to be left where the Federal Convention found it—in the State Governments. Nothing is clearer, in my view, than that we are chiefly indebted for the success of the Constitution under which we are now acting, to the watchful and auxiliary operation of the State authorities. This is not the reflection of a day, but belongs to the most deeply rooted convictions of my mind. I cannot, therefore, too strongly, or too earnestly, for my own sense of its importance, warn you against all encroachments upon the legitimate sphere of State sovereignty. Sustained by its healthful and invigorating influence, the Federal system can never fail.

In the collection of the revenue, the long credits authorized on goods imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope are the chief cause of complaint. If these were shortened six, nine, and twelve months, and warehouses provided by government, sufficient to receive the goods offered in deposit for security and for debenture; and if the right of the United States to a priority of payment out of the estates of its insolvent debtors were more effectually secured, this evil would, in a great measure, be obviated. An authority to construct such houses is, therefore, with the proposed alteration of the credits, recommended to your attention.

It is worthy of notice, that the laws for the collection and security of the revenue arising from imposts, were chiefly framed when the rates of duties on imported goods presented much less temptation for illicit trade than at present exists. There is reason to believe, that those laws are, in some respects, quite insufficient, for the proper security of the revenue, and the protection of the interests of those who are disposed to observe them. The injurious and demoralizing tendency of a successful system of smuggling, is so obvious as not to require comment, and cannot be too carefully guarded against. I therefore suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting efficient measures to prevent this evil; avoiding, however, as much as possible, very unnecessary infringement of individual liberty, and embarrassment of fair and lawful business.

On an examination of the records of the Treasury, I have been forcibly struck with the large amount of public money which appears to be outstanding. Of the sum thus due from individuals to the Government, a considerable portion is undoubtedly desperate; and in many instances has probably been rendered so by remissness in the agents charged with its collection. By proper exertions, a great part, however, may yet be recovered; and, whatever may be the portions respectively belonging to these two classes, it behoves the Government to ascertain the real state of the fact. This can be done only by the prompt adoption of judicious measures for the collection of such as may be made available. It is believed that a very large amount has been lost through the inadequacy of the means provided for the collection of debts due to the public; and that this inadequacy lies chiefly in the want of legal skill, habitually and constantly employed in the direction of the agents engaged in the service. It must, I think, be admitted, that the supervisory power over suits brought by the public, which is now yet-

ted in an ~~inferior~~ officer of the Treasury, not selected with a view to his legal knowledge, and encumbered as he is with numerous other duties, operates unfavorably to the public interest.

It is important that this branch of the public service should be subjected to the supervision of such professional skill as will give it efficiency. The expense attendant upon such a modification of the Executive Department would be justified by the soundest principles of economy. I would recommend, therefore, that the duties now assigned to the Agent of the Treasury, so far as they relate to the superintendence and management of legal proceedings, on the part of the United States, be transferred to the Attorney General, and that this officer be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as the Heads of the other Departments—receiving like compensation, and having such subordinate officers provided for his Department, as may be requisite for the discharge of these additional duties. The professional skill of the Attorney General, employed in directing the conduct of Marshals and District Attorneys, would hasten the collection of debts now in suit, and, hereafter, save much to the Government. It might be further extended to the superintendence of all criminal proceedings for offences against the United States. In making this transfer, great care should be taken, however, that the power necessary to the Treasury Department be not impaired; one of its greatest securities consisting in a control over all accounts, until they are audited or reported for suit.

In connexion with the foregoing views, I would suggest, also, an inquiry, whether the provisions of the act of Congress authorizing the discharge of the persons of debtors to the Government, from imprisonment, may not, consistently with the public interest, be extended to the release of the debt, where the conduct of the debtor is wholly exempt from the imputation of fraud. Some more liberal policy than that which now prevails, in reference to this unfortunate class of citizens, is certainly due to them, and would prove beneficial to the country. The continuance of the liability, after the means to discharge it have been exhausted, can only serve to dispirit the debtor; or, where his resources are but partial, the want of power in the government to compromise and release the demand, instigates to fraud, as the only resource for securing a support to his family. He thus sinks into a state of apathy, and becomes a useless drone in society, or a vicious member of it, if not a feeling witness of the rigor and inhumanity of his country. All experience proves, that oppressive debt is the bane of enterprise; and it should be the care of a republic not to exert a policy which would multiply poverty.

Since the last session of Congress, numerous frauds on the Treasury have been discovered, which I thought it my duty to bring under the cognizance of the United States' Court for this district, by a criminal prosecution. It was my opinion, and that of able counsel who were consulted, that the cases came within the penalties of the act of the 17th Congress, approved 3d March, 1823, providing for the punishment of frauds committed on the government of the U. S. Either from some defect in the law or in its administration, every effort to bring the accused to trial under its provisions proved ineffectual; and the government was driven to the necessity of resorting to the vague and inadequate provision of the common law. It is therefore my duty to call your attention to the laws which have been passed for the protection of the Treasury. If, indeed, there be no provision by which those who may be unworthily entrusted with its guardianship, can be punished for the most flagrant violation of duty, extending even to the most fraudulent appropriation of the public funds to their own use, it is time to remedy so dangerous an omission. Or, if the law has been perverted from its original purposes, and criminals, deserving to be punished under its provisions, have been rescued by legal subtleties, it ought to be made so plain, by amendatory provision, as to haffle the arts of perversion, and accomplish the ends of its original enactment. In one of the most flagrant cases, the court decided that the prosecution was barred by the statute which limits prosecution for fraud to two years. In this case all the evidences of fraud, and indeed all knowledge that a fraud had been committed, were in possession of the party accused, until after the two years had elapsed. Surely the statute ought not to run in favor of any man while he retains all the evidences of his crime in his own possession; and, least of all, in favor of a public officer who continues to defraud the Treasury and conceal the transaction for the brief term of two years. I would therefore recommend such an alteration of the law as will give the injured party and the government two years after the disclosure of the fraud, or after the accused is out of office, to commence their prosecution.

In connexion with this subject, I invite the attention of Congress to a general and minute inquiry into the condition of the government, with a view to ascertain what

offices can be dispensed with, what expenses retrenched, and what improvements may be made in the organization of its various parts, to secure the proper responsibility of public agents, and promote efficiency and justice in all its operations.

The report of the Secretary of War will make you acquainted with the condition of our Army, Fortifications, Arsenal, and Indian Affairs. The proper discipline of the Army, the training and equipment of the Militia, the education bestowed at West Point, and the accumulation of the means of defence, applicable to the Naval force, will tend to prolong the peace we now enjoy, and which every good citizen—more especially those who have felt the miseries of even a successful warfare—must ardently desire to perpetuate.

The returns from the subordinate branches of this service exhibit a regularity and order highly creditable to its character; both officers and soldiers seem imbued with a proper sense of duty, and conform to the restraints of exact discipline with that cheerfulness which becomes the profession of arms. There is need, however, of further legislation, to obviate the inconveniences specified in the report under consideration; to some of which it is proper that I should call your particular attention.

The act of Congress the 2d of March, 1821, to reduce and fix the military establishment, remaining unexecuted as it regards the command of one of the regiments of artillery, cannot now be deemed a guide to the Executive in making the proper appointment. An explanatory act, designating the class of officers out of which this grade is to be filled—whether from the military list, as existing prior to the act of 1821, or from it, as it has been fixed by that act—would remove this difficulty. It is also important that the laws regulating the pay and emoluments of officers generally, should be more specific than they now are. Those, for example, in relation to the Paymaster and Surgeon General, assign to them an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; but are silent as to allowances which, in certain exigencies of the service, may be deemed indispensable to the discharge of their duties. This circumstance has been the authority for extending to them various allowances, at different times, under former administrations; but no uniform rule has been observed on the subject. Similar inconveniences exist in other cases; in which the construction put upon the laws by the public accountants may operate unequally, produce confusion, and expose officers to the odium of claiming what is not their due.

I recommend to your fostering care as one of our safest means of national defence, the Military Academy. This institution has already exercised the happiest influence upon the moral and intellectual character of our army; and such of the graduates as, from various causes, may not pursue the profession of arms, will be scarcely less useful as citizens. Their knowledge of the military art will be advantageously employed in the militia service; and, in a measure, secure to that class of troops the advantages which, in this respect, belong to standing armies.

I would also suggest a review of the pension law, for the purpose of extending its benefits to every revolutionary soldier who aided in establishing our liberties, and who is unable to maintain himself in comfort. These relics of the war of independence have strong claims upon their country's gratitude and bounty. The law is defective, in not embracing within its provisions all those who were, during the last war, disabled from supporting themselves by manual labor: Such an amendment would add but little to the amount of pensions; and is called for by the sympathies of the people, as well as by considerations of sound policy. It will be perceived that a large addition to the list of pensioners has been occasioned by an order of the late administration, departing materially from the rules which had previously prevailed. Considering it an act of legislation, I suspended its operations as soon as I was informed that it had commenced. Before this period, however, applications under the new regulations had been preferred to the number of one hundred and fifty-four; of which, on the 27th of March, the date of its revocation, eighty-seven were admitted. For the amount, there was neither estimate nor appropriation; and besides this deficiency, the regular allowances, according to the rules which have heretofore governed the Department, exceed the estimate of its late Secretary, but about fifty thousand dollars; for which an appropriation is asked.

Your particular attention is requested to that part of the report of the Secretary of War which relates to the money held in trust for the Seneca tribe of Indians. It will be perceived that without legislative aid, the Executive cannot obviate the embarrassments occasioned by the diminution of the dividends on that fund; which originally amounted to one hundred thousand dollars, and has recently been invested in United States three per cent stock.

The condition and ulterior destiny of the Indian tribes within the limits of some of our States, have become objects of

much interest and importance. It has long been the policy of Government to introduce among them the arts of civilization, in the hope of gradually reclaiming them from a wandering life. This policy has, however, been coupled with another, wholly incompatible with its success. Professing a desire to civilize and settle them, we have, at the same time, lost no opportunity to purchase their lands and thrust them farther into the wilderness. By this means they have not only been kept in a wandering state, but been led to look upon us as unjust and indifferent to their fate. Thus, though lavish in its expenditures upon the subject, Government has constantly defeated its own policy; and the Indians in general receding further and further to the West, have retained their savage habits. A portion, however, of the Southern tribes, having mingled much with the whites, and made some progress in the arts of civilized life, have lately attempted to erect an independent government within the limits of Georgia and Alabama. These States, claiming to be the only sovereigns within their territories, extended their laws over the Indians; which induced the latter to call upon the United States for protection.

Under these circumstances the question presented was, whether the General Government had a right to sustain those people in their pretensions? The Constitution declares, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of the members of this Union, against her consent, much less could it allow a foreign and independent government to establish itself there. Georgia became a member of the confederacy which eventuated in our federal union, as a sovereign State, always asserting her claim to certain limits; which, having been originally defined in her colonial charter, and subsequently recognised in the treaty of peace, she had ever since continued to enjoy, except as they have been circumscribed by her own voluntary transfer of a portion of her territory to the United States, in the articles of cession of 1802. Alabama was admitted into the Union on the same footing with the original States, with boundaries which were prescribed by Congress. There is no constitutional, or legal provision, which allows them less power over the Indians within the borders, than is possessed by Maine or New York. Would the people of Maine permit the Penobscot tribe to erect an Independent Government within their State? and unless they did, would it not be the duty of the General Government to support them in resisting such a measure? Would the people of New York permit each remnant of the Six Nations within her borders, to declare itself an independent people, under the protection of the United States? Could the Indians establish a separate republic on each of their reservations in Ohio? And if they were so disposed, would it be the duty of this Government to protect them in the attempt? If the principle involved in the obvious answer to the questions be abandoned, it will follow that the objects of this Government are reversed; and that it has become a part of its duty to aid in destroying the States which it was established to protect.

Actuated by this view of the subject, I informed the Indians inhabiting parts of Georgia and Alabama that their attempt to establish an independent government would not be countenanced by the Executive of the United States, and advised them to emigrate beyond the Mississippi, or submit to the laws of those States.

Our conduct towards these people is deeply interesting to our national character. Their present condition, contrasted with what they once were, makes a most powerful appeal to our sympathies. Our ancestors found them the uncontrolled possessors of these regions. By persuasion and force, they have been made to retire from river to river, and from mountain to mountain, until some of the tribes have become extinct, and others have left but remnants to preserve for a while their once terrible names, surrounded by the whites, with their arts of civilization, which by destroying the savage, doom him to weakness and decay, the fate of the Mohegan, the Naraganset, and the Delaware, is fast overtaking the Choctaw, the Cherokee, and the Creek. That this fate surely awaits them, if they remain within the limits of the States, does not admit of a doubt. Humanity and national honor demand that every effort should be made to avert so great a calamity. It is too late to inquire whether it was just in the United States to include them and their territory within the bounds of new States whose limits they could control. That step cannot be retraced. A State cannot be dismembered by Congress, or restricted in the exercise of her constitutional power. But the people of these States and of every State, actuated by feelings of justice and regard for our national honor, submit to you the interesting question, whether something cannot be done, consistently with the rights of the States, to preserve this much injured race?

As a means of effecting this end, I suggest, for your consideration, the propriety of setting apart an ample district West of the Mississippi, and without the limits of any State or Territory, now formed, to be guaranteed to the Indian tribes, as long as they shall occupy it; each tribe having a distinct control over the portion designated for its use. There they may be secured in the enjoyment of governments of their own choice, subject to no other control from the United States, than such as may be necessary to preserve peace on the frontier, and between the several tribes. There the benevolent may endeavor to teach them the arts of civilization; and by promoting union and harmony among them, to raise up an interesting commonwealth, destined to perpetuate the race, and to attest the humanity and justice of this Government.

This emigration should be voluntary: for it would be as cruel as unjust to compel the aborigines to abandon the graves of their fathers, and seek a home in a distant land. But they should be distinctly informed, that, if they remain within the limits of the States, they must be subject to their laws. In return for their obedience, as individuals, they will, without doubt, be protected in the enjoyment of those possessions which they have improved by their industry. But it seems to me visionary to suppose that, in this state of things, claims can be allowed on tracts of country on which they have neither dwelt nor made improvements, merely because they have seen them from the mountain, or passed them in the chase. Submitting to the laws of the States, and receiving, like other citizens, protection in their persons and property, they will ere long, become merged in the mass of our population.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy, will make you acquainted with the condition and useful employment of that branch of our service during the present year. Constituting as it does, the best standing security of this country, against foreign aggression, it claims the especial attention of Government. In this spirit the measures, which, since the termination of the last war, have been in operation for its gradual enlargement, were adopted; and it should continue to be cherished as the offspring of our national experience. It will be seen, however, that, notwithstanding the great solicitude which has been manifested for the perfect organization of this arm, and the liberality of the appropriations which that solicitude has suggested, this object has, in many important respects, not been secured.

In time of peace, we have no need of more ships of war than are requisite to the protection of our commerce. Those not wanted for this object, must lay in the harbors, where, without proper covering, they rapidly decay; and, even under the best precautions for their preservation, must soon become useless. Such is already the case with many of our finest vessels; which, though unfinished, will now require immense sums of money to be restored to the condition in which they were, when committed to their proper element. On this subject there can be but little doubt that our best policy would be to discontinue the building of ships of the first and second class; and look rather to the possession of ample materials, prepared for the emergencies of war, than to the number of vessels which we can float in a season of peace, as the index of our naval power. Judicious deposits in Navy Yards, of timber and other materials, fashioned under the hands of skillful workmen, and fitted for prompt application to their various purposes, would enable us, at all times, to construct vessels as fast as they can be manned, and save the heavy expense of repairs, except to such vessels as must be employed in guarding our commerce. The proper points for the establishment of these yards are indicated with so much force, in the report of the Navy Board, that, in recommending it to your attention, I deem it unnecessary to do more than express my hearty concurrence in their views. The Yard in this District, being already furnished with most of the machinery necessary for ship-building, will be competent to the supply of the two selected by the Board as the best for the concentration of materials; and from the facility and certainty of communication between them, it will be useless to incur, at these depots, the expense of similar machinery, especially that used in preparing the usual metallic and wooden furniture of vessels.

Another improvement would be effected by dispensing altogether with the Navy Board, as now constituted; and substituting in its stead, bureaus, similar to those already existing in the War Department. Each member of the Board, transferred to the head of a separate bureau, charged with specific duties, would feel in its highest degree, that wholesome responsibility which cannot be divided without a far more than proportionate diminution of its force. Their valuable services would become still more so when separately appropriated to distinct portions of the great interests of the Navy, to the prosperity of which each would be impelled to devote himself by the strongest motives. Under such an arrangement, every branch of its important ser-

vice, would assume a more simple and precise character; its efficiency would be increased, and scrupulous economy in the expenditure of the public money promoted.

I would also recommend that the marine corps be merged in the artillery or infantry, as the best mode of curing the many defects in its organization. But little exceeding in number any of the regiments of infantry, that corps has, besides its Lieut. Col. Commandant, five Brevet Lieutenant Colonels, who receive the full pay and emoluments of their brevet rank, without rendering proportionate service. Details for marine service could as well be made from the infantry or artillery, there being no peculiar training requisite for it.

With these improvements, and such others as zealous watchfulness and mature consideration may suggest, there can be little doubt that, under an energetic administration of its affairs the Navy may soon be made every thing that the nation wishes it to be. Its efficiency in the suppression of piracy in the West India seas, and wherever its squadrons have been employed in securing the interests of the country, will appear from the report of the Secretary, to which I refer you for other interesting details. Among these I would bespeak the attention of Congress, for the views presented in relation to the inequality between the army and navy as to the pay of officers. No such inequality should prevail between these brave defenders of their country; and where it does exist, it is submitted to Congress whether it ought not to be rectified.

The report of the Postmaster General is referred to, as exhibiting a highly satisfactory administration of that Department. Abuses have been reformed; increased expedition in transportation of the mail secured, and its revenue much improved. In a political point of view, this Department is chiefly important as affording the means of diffusing knowledge. It is to the body politic, what the veins and arteries are to the natural, conveying rapidly and regularly, to the remotest parts of the system, correct information of the operations of the Government, and bringing back to it the wishes and feelings of the People. Through its agency, we have secured to ourselves the full enjoyment of the blessings of a free press.

In this general survey of our affairs, a subject of high importance presents itself in the present organization of the Judiciary. An uniform operation of the Federal Government in the different States is certainly desirable; and existing as they do in the Union, on the basis of perfect equality, each State has a right to expect that the benefits conferred on the citizens of others should be extended to hers. The judicial system of the United States exists in all its efficiency in only fifteen members of the Union: to three others, the Circuit Courts, which constitute an important part of that system, have been imperfectly extended; and to the remaining six, altogether denied. The effect has been to withhold from the inhabitants of the latter, the advantages afforded (by the Supreme Court) to their fellow-citizens in other States, in the whole extent of the criminal, and much of the civil authority of the Federal Judiciary. That this state of things ought to be remedied, if it can be done consistently with the public welfare, is not to be disguised that the organization of our judicial system is at once a difficult and delicate task. To extend the Circuit Courts equally throughout the different parts of the Union, and, at the same time, to avoid such a multiplication of members as would encumber the Supreme Appellate Tribunal, is the object desired. Perhaps it might be accomplished by dividing the Circuit Judges into two classes, and providing that the Supreme Court should be held by those classes alternately—the Chief Justice always presiding.

If an extension of the Circuit Court system to those States which do not now enjoy its benefits should be determined upon, it would, of course, be necessary to revise the present arrangement of the circuits; and even if that system should not be enlarged, such a revision is recommended.

A provision for taking the census of the People of the United States, will, to ensure the completion of that work within a convenient time, claim the early attention of Congress. The great and constant increase of business in the Department of State, forced itself, at an early period, upon the attention of the Executive. Thirteen years ago, it was in Mr. Madison's last message to Congress, made the subject of an earnest recommendation, which has been repeated by both of his successors; and my comparatively limited experience has satisfied me of its justness. It has arisen from many causes, not the least of which is the large addition that has been made to the family of independent nations, and the proportionate extension of our foreign relations. The remedy proposed was the establishment of a Home Department—a measure which does not appear to have met the views of Congress, on account of its supposed tendency to increase gradually and imperceptibly the already too strong bias of the federal system towards the exercise of authority not delegated to it. I am not, therefore, disposed to revive the recommendation; but am not the less impressed with the importance of so organizing that Department, that its Secretary may devote more of his time to our foreign relations. Clearly satisfied that the public good would be promoted by some suitable provision on the subject, I respectfully invite your attention to it.

The charter of the Bank of the United States expires in 1836, and its stockholders will most probably apply for a renewal of their privileges. In order to avoid the evils resulting from precarity in a measure involving such important principles, and such deep pecuniary interests, I feel that I cannot, in justice to the parties interested, too soon present it to the deliberative consideration of the Legislature and the People. Both the constitutionality and the expediency of the law creating this Bank, are well questioned by a large portion of our fellow citizens; and it must be admitted by all that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency.

Under these circumstances, if such an institution is deemed essential to the fiscal operations of the Government, I submit to the wisdom of the Legislature, whether a national one, founded upon the credit of the Government and its revenues, might not be devised, which would avoid all constitutional difficulties, and, at the same time, secure all the advantages to the Government and country that were expected to result from the present Bank.

I cannot close this communication without bringing to your view the just claim of the representatives of Commerce, that their officers

and crew, arising from the capture of the frigate Philadelphia, under the heavy batteries of Tripoli. Although sensible, as a general rule, of the impropriety of Executive interference under a Government like ours, where every individual enjoys the right of directly petitioning Congress, yet, viewing this case as one of very peculiar character, I deem it my duty to recommend it to your favorable consideration. Besides the justice of this claim, as corresponding to those which have been since recognized and satisfied, it is the fruit of a deed of patriotic and chivalrous daring, which infused life and confidence into our infant Navy, and contributed, as much as any exploit in its history, to elevate our national character. Public gratitude, therefore, stamps her seal upon it; and the deed should not be withheld which may hereafter operate as a stimulus to our gallant tars.

I now commend you, fellow citizens, to the guidance of Almighty God, with a full reliance on his merciful providence for the maintenance of our free institutions; and with an earnest supplication, that whatever errors it may be my lot to commit in discharging the arduous duties which have devolved on me, will find a remedy in the harmony and wisdom of your councils.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Salisbury:

DECEMBER 22, 1829.

FIRE!—On Saturday morning last, the 19th inst. the Cotton Gin, Machine House and stables of Mr. William Gay, of this town, were entirely consumed by fire. There was a quantity of seed-cotton in the machine-house; which, together with the cotton gin, and the building, including the stables, are estimated to have been worth about \$800. Circumstances conspire to render it nearly certain that the fire was kindled by an incendiary. Strong suspicion resting on a mulatto fellow in town, he was committed to jail to await an examination as to his guilt or innocence.

It is but a few months since a large and valuable building, comprising extensive stables, barn, granary, &c. was burnt in our town, under circumstances which left but little doubt of its being the work of an incendiary. It behooves the citizens of our town, therefore, to exercise a sleepless vigilance in protecting their property, and in bringing the guilty miscreants, who have applied the mid-eight torch, to summary justice.

We must beg the indulgence of our Advertising customers, for the omission of their favors this week; the President's Message occupies so large a part of our columns, that we have room for very little else: we give place to such advertisements only, as are obliged, from law and necessity, to go in: the others, however, shall, after this week, receive their allotted number of insertions.

PRESIDENT JACKSON'S first Message to Congress, will be found entire in our columns this week. In a postscript to our last, we announced its receipt; noticed, very briefly, the most prominent subjects discussed in it, and expressed a favorable opinion of the document. On a more careful perusal, we feel warranted in repeating, that it is an able and lucid production. The President has given a plain and independent exposition of his views of National Policy, expressed in language perspicuous and practical, unobscured by a pompous show of learning, or the pedantry of a mere book-work politician. In fine, this single production of our illustrious President, fully realizes all the anticipations and anxious hopes of his early and steadfast friends; it enables them to look back, with a most gratifying retrospection, upon their struggles to elevate this patriot hero to the exalted station which is now honored by his occupancy.

The Message was conveyed from the seat of government, in all directions, with a celerity unprecedented in the annals of our country: The proprietors of the mail stages voluntarily undertook to deliver it at New Orleans in five days only from Washington City! The Message was conveyed from Washington to Fayetteville, in this State, in the extraordinary short time of 27 hours and 47 minutes! And from Raleigh to Fayetteville, a distance of about 60 miles, it was carried (or rather flew) in the astonishingly brief space of three hours and twelve minutes—about 20 miles an hour!

In justice to the enterprise and public spirit of Mr. Williams, the contractor for the stage mail between this place and Raleigh, by Randolph, Chatham, &c. &c. we will repeat, that he delivered the mail, containing copies of the Message, at the Post Office in this town, at a little past 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, 24 hours in advance of the time at which he is under contract to deliver it. Mr. Williams deserves the thanks of our citizens, for his extraordinary exertions to gratify them with an early perusal of a State Paper which was anticipated with a keenness of appetite hitherto unfelt, on a similar occasion.

Mr. White: You will please give a place in your paper to the following notice, viz: The Rev. THOMAS EMMY, a Special Agent for the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Missionary Society, will visit and preach at the following places, viz:

At Poplar Tent, on New-Year's day, 1830: At Rocky River, 1st Sabbath, 3d of January: At Philadelphia, Thursday the 7th: At Providence 2d Sabbath, the 10th: At Charlotte, Thursday the 14th: At Steel Creek, (Presbyterian Church) 3d Sabbath, the 17th: At Sugar Creek, 4th Sabbath, the 24th: At Mallard Creek, Tuesday the 26th: At Ramoth, Thursday the 28th: and at Hopewell, the 5th Sabbath, the 31st day of the month. Sermon will commence, each day, at 12 o'clock, M.

Post-Office Change.—The Post Office heretofore called Buffalo Shoal, Iredell county, has been removed, and will hereafter be known as Poplar Grove, Iredell county, N. C. W. M. Sumter, Esq. Post Master. All letters and packets intended for Buffalo Shoal, will, therefore, hereafter be sent to Poplar Grove.

Mr. Editor: I wish you to correct an error in the piece I lately sent you for publication: it occurs near the close of the article, in the sentence beginning, "One of the symptoms of the epidemics of our country," &c.: I wish the words contagious diseases, substituted for "epidemics."

CAROLINUS.

Cheraw.—Mr. J. G. Bowman proposes to publish a weekly Newspaper, to be called the Cheraw Republican. We wish him success; but fear he will find it a fruitless, as we know he will a thankless vocation.

Unlucky Fire in Camden.—We have not hitherto had room to give any particulars of this calamitous event. It appears by the account in the Camden Journal, that the whole of Broad street on both sides, from York to King street, including the two large and valuable Hotels of Welch and Goodenow, is, with the solitary exception of Dr. Blanding's drug shop, a heap of ruins. 21 front buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at near \$200,000! Messrs. Wm. Nison, Shannon, Allen, Irwin & Co. Welch, Goodman, Jugnot, Alexander Young, McGee, Warren, estate of the late Wm. Adamson, Carpenter, Dr. Reid, Francis Allen, J. D. Winn, Wm. Applewhite, were the principal sufferers. It is mentioned by the Camden Journal as a remarkable circumstance, that the sign of the Jackson Hotel, with a likeness of Gen. Jackson on it, while all the buildings immediately around and almost touching it, were in one sheet of living flame, "Old Hickory stood his ground unscathed, as he has always done amidst the fury bolts of his foes."

There seems to be no doubt but this dreadful conflagration was caused by some fiend-like incendiary, as the pan of coals by which it must have been effected, has been found. A public meeting of the citizens of Camden has been held to devise measures for the detection of the diabolical wretch.

Cotton Crop.—It seems, from an article in the Charleston Mercury, that the average of the whole crop of Cotton (Long staple cotton, we presume, is meant) on St. Simon's Island, was only 76 pounds per acre: it was not much better on the Maine. We hope this may eventuate to the benefit of our North Carolina cotton growers.

Congress.—On Tuesday, 8th inst. no other business was done in either House, than receiving and reading the President's Message, and ordering the usual number of copies to be printed. On Wednesday, 9th, in the Senate, Mr. Ellis, of Mississippi, announced the death of his colleague, the Hon. Thomas B. Reed; in consequence, the Senate, after resolving to wear crepe one month, immediately adjourned: In the House of Representatives Mr. Condict moved for the appointment of the standing committees; but the Speaker stated that he should not be ready to announce their appointment till Monday. Congress will not, therefore, fairly commence business till the Monday or Tuesday following.

Tennessee.—It appears from the Nashville papers, that there is a prospect of another impeachment of a Judge in that state: a committee has been appointed to inquire whether the official conduct of Judge Joshua Haskell, of the 8th circuit, has been such as to call for an impeachment. The trial, under an impeachment, of Judge Nat. L. Williams, is progressing slowly before the Senate.

Reformed Republicanism.—A member of the Alabama legislature, now in session, has offered a resolution, that it is anti-republican to style the Governor "his Excellency." This man doubtless took his cue from a sapient member of Congress, who was desirous that Congress should authorize and patronize a Republican translation of the Bible, from which Prince, King, and all other titles of royalty should be expunged!!

Internal Improvements.—A resolution has passed the Legislature of S. Carolina, by a vote of 90 to 20, requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress from that state, to oppose, with all their zeal and ability, all appropriations by Congress, for purposes of internal improvement.

Sugar.—A letter from one of the most intelligent sugar planters in Louisiana, dated 2d Nov. last, says the crop of sugar is very bad this year, and will fall short of last year's crop thirty to fifty thousand hogsheds.

A most flagitious and abominable attempt was lately made by the Miguelite Gov. of the Portuguese island of Madeira, and his satellites, to poison a whole regiment of soldiers, who were suspected of being favorable to the Constitution: the person who furnished bread for the troops, had been bribed to poison the whole of that article. Great numbers of the soldiers were taken very sick, and much commotion was produced, as well among the troops as the inhabitants: the person suspected of the atrocious act and other suspected persons, were obliged to be given up to the troops, by the Gov. and civil authorities, to restore tranquility.

The Legislature.—The President's Message occupies so large a portion of this week's paper, that we are obliged to omit our usual notice of legislative proceedings. Two or three day's proceedings, however, will be found on our last page: we here add a few items from the last Register.

Mr. Fisher has brought in a bill to exempt the members of Fire Companies from militia duty: the bill, for electing Sheriffs by the people, has passed its second reading in the Senate: a resolution was adopted, inquiring into the expediency of doing away with all petty musters, and having only one General Muster annually: Mr. Hoke offered a resolution for taxing Gold Mines: the bill for erecting a District from portions of Burke and Buncombe counties, passed a 2d reading in the Senate, and would probably finally pass: the bill originally proposed a new county, was remodelled.

In the House of Commons on the 10th, says the Register, on motion of Mr. Nicholson, of Richmond, the committee of Finance were instructed to enquire into the expediency of directing the Public Treasurer to issue Treasury Notes, to the amount of \$875,000. Mr. Hellen submitted a resolution, which was rejected, instructing the Judiciary Committee, to enquire into the expediency of giving to House-builders, a lien upon any House they may build, for the payment of their just demands for constructing the same.

In the House, on 11th, on motion of Mr. Blair, the committee of Finance were instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the Revenue Law, as to provide for the collection of a tax on incomes derived from stock held by citizens of this State, in incorporated companies not chartered by the State. The bill to provide for obtaining information as to the produce exported from the State, was postponed indefinitely, on its second reading, by a vote of 95 to 35.

Mail Theft.—A young man by the name of Lawrence B. Nelson, of Williamson county, of respectable connections, has been detected in pilfering money from letters in the mail, which he was employed to carry. He has been held to bail to appear at the U. S. circuit court in Nashville, to take his trial.

Another..... We learn from the northern papers, that the mail stage between Reading and Pottsville, Pennsylvania, was robbed on Sunday, the 6th inst. by three armed highwaymen. Ten passengers were taken out, one by one, and robbed of all their loose money, watches, and other valuables: the mail was ransacked. May justice overtake the daring wretches.

Stephen Charles has been appointed Collector of the customs for the port of Elizabeth City, in this state, vice Am. Rogers, removed.

STATE BANK.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the State Bank of North Carolina, on Monday, 7th inst. at Raleigh, a Committee was appointed to confer with the Legislative Committee on the Banks, and to propose to the Assembly alterations in the Bank Charter, embracing the following points; that the number of Directors at the principal Bank and its Branches should be reduced; that the Branches should be gradually withdrawn; that the Capital stock assigned to the Branches, so withdrawn, should be invested in stock of the Bank of the U. S. or some other productive fund, and that the Bank should be allowed to take their own stock in payment of existing debts due to the Bank or its Branches.

If these propositions are not acceded to by the Legislature, there will probably be an assignment of the property of the Bank, and a consequent winding up of its affairs.

Washington City (says the Alexandria Gazette of the 10th inst.) now presents a scene of bustle and gaiety. Its avenues are crowded with strangers of almost every nation and clime. The meeting of the National Legislature always alters, in a remarkable manner, the appearance and population of the Metropolis. The improvements in and about the Capitol are nearly completed, and that splendid edifice now begins to look like a finished work.

Austria.—The Austrian government, it is stated, has contracted a loan of 24,000,000 of florins, at 4 per cent. with the house of Rothschild.

Catawba Springs.

THE subscriber, intending to move from this part of the state, offers for sale the above establishment, with or without the furniture: there is attached to this, 6 or 700 acres of Land, a part of which is in excellent farming order, prime Meadows, Orchard, &c. Negroes could be received in payment; and the condition, besides, will be liberal.

If the above establishment is not sold by the first of May next, it may be rented for one or more years.

From the increasing custom for the last three years, during the summer months, the place, if properly attended to, may be rendered as profitable as any establishment of a similar kind in the state.

CHARLES J. J. J. J.

Beattie Ford, Lincoln co., Dec. 7, 1829.

Charlotte Hotel.

THE subscriber having recently purchased the House of Entertainment formerly kept by Mr. Robt. I. Dinkins, in the town of Charlotte, N. C. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he now has opened the house for the reception and entertainment of all who may honor him with their custom. Every effort will be used to render persons comfortable, and unremitted exertions made to give entire satisfaction to all. The Beds and Bedding are inferior to none; his Table will be furnished as well as the market will afford in the back country; the Bar with liquors of the best quality; attentive and trusty Hostlers will be employed, and Stables abundantly furnished.

J. D. BOYD.

Charlotte, Dec. 10, 1829.

N. B. Having discontinued the Mercantile business, I shall look for prompt payment from all who are indebted to me; in fact, I cannot indulge any.

J. D. B.

New Thrashing Machine.

THE subscriber having invented a new Machine for Thrashing Grain, which is turned by hand; and with which, by the labor of two hands, 100 bushels of wheat can be thrashed out in a day; and for which he claims a patent right....takes this method of forwarding all persons against infringing on his invention. All those thrashing machines, turned by horse power, which strike upwards, are an infringement on the subscriber's. He will shortly have one made, for the inspection of those who may wish to purchase.

JACOB FREEZE.

Roman co., Dec. 16, 1829.

Negroes for Sale.

THERE will be sold, at the Court House in Salisbury, on Friday, the first day of January next, 32 likely NEGROES, the property of Thomas Anderson, dec'd. at a credit of six months; bond and approved security will be required from the purchaser.

EZRA ALLEMONG, Exr.

21st November, A. D. 1829.

Negroes to Hire.

ON Friday, the 1st day of January, proximo, the subscriber will Hire, at the C. House in Concord, Cabarrus county, 20 or 25 likely NEGROES, men, women and children; belonging to the estate of John F. Phifer, dec'd. Conditions as usual.

ROBERT M'KENZIE.

Dec. 3d, 1829.

Negroes for Sale.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court House in Salisbury, on Friday, the 1st day of January, next, nine valuable NEGROES, of different ages and sexes, belonging to the estate of John Weant, late of Rowan county, dec'd. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JACOB WEANT, Exec'r.
December 24, 1829. 5193

Valuable Sale!

NOTICE.—That on Monday, the 14th of December next, there will be sold, at public sale, at the late residence of Francis Neely, deceased, the following property, viz:

A large and valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, (amongst which is about sixty fat hogs), two Waggon and Harness, Farming tools, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay, Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles, including all the personal property on the home plantation, and the other plantations adjacent. Also, a tract of Land, adjoining the land of the heirs of Henry Guffy and others, containing two hundred acres.

Also, on Monday, the 28th day of December next, there will be sold, at public sale, on the premises, THE MILLS of the deceased, on Third Creek, (well known by the name of Neely's Mills,) with all the land adjoining, containing four hundred acres, more or less.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, all the personal property on said premises, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs (amongst which are about thirty five fat hogs), Wheat, Corn, Oats, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a large quantity of Plank, and a variety of other articles.

Also, will be sold, at the same time and place, the tract of Land on which Thomas Williamson now lives, on Second Creek, joining the land of Thomas Inness and others, containing about three hundred acres.

Sales to continue from day to day, until all shall be sold. A credit of twelve months will be given, by the purchasers' giving bond and approved security.

ALEXANDER NEELY, }
ISAAC HOLEMAN, } Ex'rs.
ROBT. N. FLEMING, }

November 16th, 1829. 5198

Valuable Sale.

I WILL sell, on the 21st, 22d and 23d days of December, instant, at the late residence of George Caruth, deceased, all the personal property belonging to said deceased's Estate, consisting, in part, of the following, viz:

12 or 14 likely Negroes, among them several valuable Boys;

1500 bushels of Corn;

A quantity of Wheat;

A number of Beds and Furniture;

A large quantity of Fodder, Hay and Oats;

8 or 10 Horses, among which is a valuable race nag;

A valuable Gig, and Plantation Wagon;

A large number of Hogs, &c. &c. &c.

'Twelve months' credit will be given, purchasers giving bond and approved security.

WASHINGTON MORRISON, Adm'r.

Mecklenburg county, Dec. 1, 1829. 2198

N. B. At the same time and place will be rented, for 12 months, the Plantation on which said deceased lived.

JOHN CARRUTH, Agent for Heirs.

North Carolina, Ashe county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, September term, 1829: Joseph Hagermann vs. Elizabeth Hagermann: petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that notice be published for six weeks in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court for our said county, on the third Monday of March next, and plead to, and answer the said petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte.

6199 Test: DAVID EARNEST, c. c. c.

North Carolina, Iredell county:

IN Equity: Petition for sale of real estate. Pursuant to an order of the Court of Equity, made at last term, upon the joint petition of the Executors of R. Simonton and the Executors of James Irvin, I will sell at the Court House in Statesville, on the 15th and 16th of February next, being the Monday and Tuesday of the February Court, those Lots in the town of Statesville, known by the name of the Irvin Lots, upon a credit of twelve months; except the corner lot, (and that known by the name of the stable lot,) to the purchaser of which a credit of one and two years will be given, the second payment to bear interest from the expiration of one year from the date of the sale. Bond with approved security will be required. Witness, John Mushat, Clerk and Master of said county, at office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1829.

5100 JOHN MUSHAT, c. m. c.

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, October term, 1829: Elizabeth Wilmoth vs. Gabriel Wilmoth: Petition for Divorce. That whereas, a subpoena and alias have been issued against the defendant in this case, and which were returned by the Sheriff of Rutherford county, that the said defendant was not found; and proclamation having been made publicly at the court-house door of said county, by the Sheriff, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said subpoena, and he having failed; it is therefore ordered by said court, that notice be given three months in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at the next superior court of law to be holden for said county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherford, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, James Morris, Clerk of said court, at Rutherford, the 3d Monday in Sept. 1829, and in the 34th year of our Independence. 3m09 JAMES MORRIS.

State of North Carolina, Burke county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, September term, 1829: Keziah Singleton vs. Christopher Singleton: Divorce. Ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian and Yaddin and Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at our next superior court of law, to be held for the county of Burke, at the court house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

3m109 WM. W. ERWIN, CPE.

POETRY.

FROM AN ABSENTEE.

BY HARRY CORNWALL.

Let me wander where I will,
Thy sweet voice is near me still—
On the dumb untrodden mountains—
In the silver-speaking fountains.

In the wandering winds that roam,
And never, never find a home—
In the sky-lark's merrier measure,
When she fills the morn with pleasure.

And by day, and in the night,
Thy soft eyes are my love-light,
While thy tender voice doth cherish
Hope to life, which else might perish.

O voice, which comes o'er our land and seas!
O eyes, bright 'midst the tamarisk trees!
Why need I dream of past emotion?
Of distant skies? of severing ocean?

'Midst toil and war, 'neath Indian suns,
'Midst deserts where no river runs,
What care I? Ye are shade and river—
Are hope—are joy which faileth never!

MISCELLANY.

"DWIGHT'S GERMANY."

After speaking of the festivals of the Lutheran church in Prussia and Saxony, he concludes with the following remarks:

"Our Puritan ancestors, under the influence of persecution, concluded that every thing that belonged to the English church was of course defective, and accordingly abolished every festival. They shunned Charybdis but struck upon Scylla. We celebrate the anniversary of that day when we declared ourselves free from the yoke of Britain, with bells, and cannon, and songs—while that day which gave moral liberty to mankind, is by many sects forgotten. We carouse on the birth-day of our great political liberator; but how many congregations are there, which never assemble to commemorate the natal day of Him who broke the fetters of death, and rose triumphant over the grave? What, if we cannot ascertain the day with certainty, should it be for this reason neglected? We should not adhere so closely to the letter, but endeavor to feel a little more of the spirit of thanksgiving for that atonement, which offers us a deliverance from a bondage infinitely more galling than all temporal slavery."

Mechanics.—An Association for the improvement of young mechanics, has been formed in New-York. A house of worship has been appropriated to them. It is justly remarked, in a document published by the Association, that the "Mechanics of this as of all extensive cities, constitute a large and important portion of its population; and much of the happiness, character and prosperity of the city depends on the influence they exert."

Romantic Lover.—Talking with an Arab of Suse, on the subject of their fleet camels, and the desert horse, he assured me that he knew a young man who was passionately fond of a lovely girl, whom nothing would satisfy but some oranges. These were not to be procured at Mogadore; and, as the lady wanted the best fruit, nothing less than Morocco oranges would satisfy her. The Arab mounted his horse at the dawn of day, went to Morocco, (about 100 miles from Mogadore) purchased the oranges, and returned that night after the gates were shut, but sent the oranges to the lady by a guard of one of the batteries. His excited feelings carried forward the Arab lover, and the length of an African day favoured the enterprise. *Library of Entertaining Knowledge.*

Dye from Potato Flowers.—Sir John Sinclair has ascertained that permanent and beautiful colors in woollen, cotton and silk, may be produced from the flower of the potato. He says they are equal to the finest dyes procured from the most valuable foreign materials. One of the advantages attending this discovery is, that the potato plant does not suffer from the cutting off of its flowers.

Mr. John Gwynn, of Londonderry, Ireland, lately deceased, bequeathed forty-five thousand pounds sterling for the establishment of a school "for the education, clothing, boarding, and apprenticing of male children in the city, and a prescribed adjacent district, without regard to religious distinctions." The sum is vast, considering the cheapness of education and living in that part of Ireland.

The unruly member punished.—An English sailor lately cut off the greater part of his tongue in consequence of its unlicensed freedom, having brought him under the displeasure of his commander.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 3.—The resolution authorizing Jas. McKee, sh'f. of Haywood, to collect certain taxes, was passed and ordered to be engrossed: bill concerning Buncombe turnpike company, was also passed and ordered to be engrossed: the bill relative to fish in Rocky river, was amended on motion of Mr. Marshall, and finally passed, and ordered to be enrolled: the same disposition was made of the bill concerning the road from Morganton to Avery's turnpike; the bill concerning the liability of certain persons in Lincolnton to work on the Roads, was passed and ordered to be engrossed: the same disposition was made of the bill for paying jurors in Burke: a bill was reported from the committee of propositions and grievances, to authorize Rich'd. T. Bramby, of Lincoln, to erect a toll-gate, and read the first time: Mr. Wellborn offered a resolution for an appropriation to lay out and open a road from Fayetteville by Moore C. House, Huntsville and Hamptonville, to Wilkesboro': Mr. Sneed offered a resolution to preclude receiving any Justice of the Peace as security on the bond of any Constable: Mr. Allison, of Iredell, offered a resolution to provide by law that the killing or injuring horses, cattle, or hogs, by persons whose cleared land is not inclosed by a good and lawful fence during crop time, an indictable offence:

Friday, Dec. 4.—The committee of claims reported unfavorably on the petition of Hugh McCain, of Mecklenburg, for a pension: Mr. Etheridge presented a bill providing that no person shall be summoned as a tales-juryman out of his own county, and none but freeholders in their own county; and Mr. Burney, a bill giving power to the County Courts to alter names of persons.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 3.—The following engrossed bills passed their 3d reading and were ordered to be enrolled: relative to Catagajay creek in Macon; to revive the act of 1828 authorizing the committee of finance of Iredell to settle with the commissioners of Statesville; for the purchase of land to build a poor-house in Iredell; relative to a turnpike road in Rutherford and Buncombe; and relative to Wadesboro' Academy, in Anson: the bills in relation to Thomas Brown, allowing extra compensation to the clerk and sheriff of Chatham, incorporating the Vance Circulating Library of Asheville, and authorizing Matthew Hughes of Surry to erect a dam across Fishers river, were severally passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence: Mr. Lilly presented a bill to alter the name of Boaz Adams of Montgomery; Mr. Hill, from the com. of internal improvement, reported a bill making an appropriation to construct a road through Laurel Gap; Mr. Newland presented a resolution in favor of John Lowrie.

Friday, Dec. 4.—Mr. Edmonston presented a petition from Haywood, relative to a turnpike road: Mr. Smith of Chatham presented a bill to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly; which was rejected on its first reading: Mr. Shipp, from a committee, reported a bill authorizing the Gov. to grant certain lands to the Baptist congregation at Franklin, Macon county: Mr. Nash, from the judiciary committee, reported that it is not necessary to legislate on the subject of fixing a certain rule for taking up state cases in the 6th judicial district: Mr. Neill submitted a resolution in favor of David Mashburn of Burke county, which was adopted: Mr. Cox offered a resolution to provide a limitation to actions on Bonds: Mr. Morris offered a resolution to provide for distributing the laws of the State among the several Militia Officers; the bill to prevent frauds in deeds of trust and mortgages, passed its 2d reading, by a vote of 98 to 24.

Commerce of the Black Sea.—We learn that speculations are already on foot to profit by the opening of the Black Sea. It is calculated by some of our most intelligent merchants, that the opening of the passage of the Dardanelles will give employment to between two and three hundred sail of American shipping. *N. Y. Enqui.*

Lately, in England, a farmer near Banbury, swallowed a wasp, and so rapid was the inflammation that he died in a few hours.

VARIETY.

The Pasha.—However familiar this title may be to European ears, its real meaning and derivation are scarcely familiar even to the "erudite few." The word itself is compounded of the Persian "pai shah," or the sha's foot; and is a standing memorial of the designation, which, according to Xenophon, Cyrus bestowed on his officers of state; calling them his feet, hands, eyes and ears. Those entrusted with domestic affairs were styled the "eyes," the secret emissary was termed the "ear," the tax gatherer "the hands," the warrior, "the foot"; and the judge, as mouth piece of the law, the "tongue of equity." Of so remote an institution as this is the name of the present Turkish Pashas, who in their several capacities of Governor, General, Vizier, or Minister, are appositely styled the "feet of their master."

Freezing Quicksilver.—It is stated by Professor Hansleen, that, during a tour in Siberia, in the month of January last, finding the mercury in two thermometers becoming stiff, he determined to expose a quantity of it to the full effects of the air. Accordingly, at night, he poured 3 lbs. into a basin, and set it out. The next morning, before 7 1-2 o'clock, it was frozen into a compact hard mass, which he could not loosen with his knife from the bottom of the basin! He cut it like lead; and, at first, as the knife came out of a warm room the mercury was still rather fluid where it was cut!

It is certainly no slight testimony to the enthusiasm with which, in these days, scientific results are pursued, to state, that in an atmosphere where mercury was thus frozen solid, the Professor daily passes the hour after sunrise, in making observations and experiments in the open air. All the brass screws, however, of his instruments, were covered with leather, as the mere touch of the finger to the naked metal scorched like a red hot iron, and invariably left a blister behind.

Hard.—A man has been sentenced to be hung in North Carolina for marrying two wives. What cruelty! Hang a man for taking a double dose of apoplexy, says a bachelor at our elbow—shocking barbarians in North Carolina!

N. York Court.
A Double Knot.—Married, in Boston, Mr. James Knot to Miss Martha Knot. A punster, perhaps, would call this a knotty affair.

Robert Bates, Esq. of Northumberland, (Eng.) has presented 100l to Rev. G. M. West, for the benefit of Kenyon College in Ohio, accompanied with a promise of a similar amount for nine succeeding years.

It is said that the Land-tax Commissioners' Act passed in the first year of the reign of his present Majesty, measures, when unrolled, upwards of nine hundred feet, or twice the length of St. Paul's Cathedral within the walls, and it would take an able bodied man three hours to coil and uncoil its monstrous folds.

[*Lon Gaz.*]
Several persons are engaged in digging for money in the eastern part of Lynn, Mass. Making shoes at sixpence a pair, it is thought, would be a more profitable business.

Great yield of Indian Corn.—Mr. Tompkins, living on the American side of the Niagara River, four miles from the Falls, has this year raised on one acre of land, one hundred and twenty five and a half bushels of shelled Indian Corn, all sound and dry.

The ingenious Mr. A. Stewart, of Boston has invented a steam cannon, upon a new compression principle, which, the inventor asserts, "will discharge balls with much greater force and precision than is possible with gunpowder." He has also invented a cane rifle, which shoots upon a similar principle with the cannon, and is "wonderfully accurate and powerful."

[*Bost. Gaz.*]
Great Dividend.—The Directors of the American Insurance Company in New-York have declared a dividend of twenty per cent for the last six months, payable on the first of December.

We are informed by Capt. Sise, of the Montgomery, that on the 14th, 15th and 16th Oct. St. Ubes was illuminated on account of the Spanish government acknowledging Don Miguel as King. It remained peaceable, and the people have had more confidence in the government than they have had since Don Miguel's reign. *N. Y. Courier.*

Cape of Good Hope.—Papers from the Cape of Good Hope, received in London, contain the proceedings of a meeting for the purpose of petitioning Parliament respecting the renewal of the East India Company's Charter. The whole fishery at the Cape commenced very early this season and promised well.

ITEMS.

Mr. Hobbie, the new Assistant Postmaster General, has arrived at Washington City, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office.

The capital prize of \$10,000 in the New-York Lottery, No. 13, was sold to a poor widow of that city, in a whole ticket. The amount of personal property assessed in New York is about forty millions.

Caution to parents.—On Sunday week last, Mr. John C. Harvey and wife, of Caswell county, went about two miles to preaching, and left their infant child in the care of the nurse. During their absence, the nurse let the child fall, which fractured its skull, and caused its death instantaneously. *Ral. Star.*

Sweden.—Stockholm, Sept. 23.—The little squadron which sailed a few weeks ago for the purpose of exercise, returned at the beginning of last week, the result having proved highly satisfactory. The usefulness of small boats for the defence of the coast was confirmed.

Switzerland.—Inundation.—A terrible inundation happened in Switzerland the latter part of September, which almost entirely ruined the villages of Mison and Calanka, where the Moiss and Calancas, swelled by the torrents caused dreadful ravages. Grono was almost wholly destroyed.

The King of Spain is said to have been so much overjoyed when he heard that Tampico had surrendered to his arms, that he created Gen. Barradas and Com. Laborde Field Marshals and Counts of Castile, and sent each of them a petticoat, embroidered by his kingly hands, specially for the Virgin Mary. What will he say when he hears of the disastrous termination of the Quixotic expedition?

House and Lot.

WILL be offered at public sale, at the Court House in Salisbury, 1st Jan. 12 months credit, a valuable House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, on Main street, formerly owned and occupied by William Howard. It will be sold at private sale, at any time between now and that time.

Also, will be offered as above, one tract of land, within 4 miles of Salisbury, adjoining Maxwell Chambers and others, containing 223 acres. And also, another tract of 514 acres, adjoining Matthew Howard and others, within 3 miles of Salisbury. BENJAMIN HOWARD.
Dec. 12th, 1829. 5199

SALE!

THE subscribers having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Oakes, dec'd. will, on the 11th of January ensuing, proceed to sell, at his late residence, on a credit of twelve months, all of the perishable property of said dec'd. (with the exception of the negroes) consisting of about four thousand bushels of CORN; a large quantity of manufactured TOBACCO; about fifteen thousand weight of leaf Tobacco, ready for market; between twenty and thirty thousand weight of Seed Cotton.

Also, a quantity of Wheat, Rye, and Oats; Likewise, Horses, Hogs, Cattle, and Sheep; and a number of other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

All of which property will be sold without reserve to the purchasers giving bond and approved security. The sale to continue from day to day, until all are sold.

THOS. J. OAKES, }
PLEASANT OAKES, } Adm'rs.

December 24, 1829.

Also, at the same time and place, will be hired, for the term of one year, between thirty and forty likely Negroes; among which are men, women, and boys from thirteen to eighteen years of age. From those who hire, bonds with approved security will be scrupulously exacted.

T. J. OAKES, }
P. OAKES, } Adm'rs.

5100

Sales of Land for Taxes.

THE following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon, and all costs which may have accrued, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House of Buncombe county, in the town of Asheville, N. C. on the first Monday in January, 1830, being the fourth day of the month; to wit:

100 acres, lying on Rines' creek, joining Reuben Tennison, value \$300; the land of Geo. Penland, and possessed by him;

30 acres, lying on Flat creek, joining Wm. Pickens, value \$50; the land of Wiley Latta; not possessed.

200 acres, lying on Flat creek, joining Thomas Rines, listed at \$400, possessed by Thomas Roberts and Evan Price, the land of John Arrowood in 1828.

6 acres, lying on Rines creek, joining James Weaver and James Hill; value \$15, the land of Polly Gear; not possessed.

225 acres, lying on Flat creek, joining Jefferson Garrison and Wm. Garrison; value \$225; belonging to the heirs of ——— Harris; not possessed.

790 acres, in two tracts, lying on the waters of Swannano, listed at \$395; the land of David Hughey; not possessed.

NATHANIEL HARRISON, S.J.

By N. H. ALEXANDER, D'y. S.J. 4199

State of North Carolina, Rowan county:

NOVEMBER Sessions, 1829: Thomas Gibbs vs. Alexander Ray: Original attachment. Thomas Oakes and David Harris, summoned as garnishers. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Alexander Ray, is not an inhabitant of this state, on motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for the said Alex. Ray to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the 3d Monday in February next, then and there to reply or plead, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him for the plaintiffs debt and costs. Witness, John Giles, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in November, 1829.

6100 JOHN GILES.